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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL. (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.) Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East. Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $12 per annum.

No. 17,111. 號一廿月三年八十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918. 午戌次歲年七國民華中 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

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OLD VAT
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SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 618

H. M.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000 Subscribed Capital £4,500,000 Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,690
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	237,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY

7.00 a.m. to	8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to	10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to	11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to	12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to	1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to	2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to	5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to	7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

9.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to	10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to	12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to	1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to	5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to	6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to	6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to	8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order. Buy-monthly Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[11

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST
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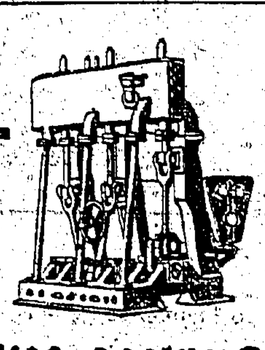
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Estimates furnished on application.

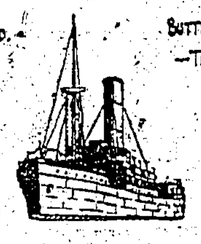
WONG PING WA, *Manager.*

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES



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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

"THE GREAT ANARCHIST OF EUROPE"

THE NECESSITY FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Lords, Lord Parmoute submitted a resolution approving of the principle of a League of Nations.

Lord Loreburn, supporting, urged that Foreign Affairs should be brought under direct Parliamentary control.

Lord Lansdowne said that the League of Nations, firstly, must be open to all nations; and, secondly, it should be armed with sufficient powers to secure unquestioning obedience. He believed that the omens at present were favourable for the creation of the League and a very hopeful sign was the approval of the United States, because her weapon of economic pressure was unrivalled throughout the world. Lord Lansdowne concurred in President Wilson's warning that the League may be compelled not to admit Germany to free economic intercourse after the war. Anyway, nobody proposed to admit Germany to the League, merely upon a German pledge and a German signature. The essence of the proposal was that nations admitted into partnership would partially relinquish their sovereign rights, undertaking to conform to the International code laid down by the League. He desired the inclusion of the Central Powers because Germany had hitherto always been the great anarchist of Europe and because her inclusion would do more to wipe out Prussian militarism than anything else.

Nevertheless, the League of Nations was (not?) to be a substitute for a satisfactory territorial settlement. The latter must precede the establishment of the League. After that, disarmament would follow automatically. Lord Lansdowne concluded by eloquently pleading for the League as the only means of saving our children and grand-children from a recurrence of the present trouble. He quoted the instance of Prussia after the Battle of Jena, and compared the position with that in 1814. The moral of it was that peace could not be secured by successful war operations.

The debate was adjourned.

GERMAN THREATS TO HOLLAND.

"A VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY."

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 20.

German threats to Holland, if she acquiesces in the shipping arrangement, are becoming more menacing.

The *Tages Zeitung* says: Germany in her vital interests will draw the necessary conclusion from such a violation of neutrality.

HOLLAND'S CONDITIONS AND ENTENTE ATTITUDE.

THE HAGUE, Mar. 20.

It is understood that the Entente is not likely to accept the conditions laid down by the Dutch Foreign Minister, cabled on the 18th instant, except a possible concession not insisting that the vessels should be armed.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

WET WEATHER RESTRICTS OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says:—

Very wet weather is restricting operations. It favours surprise tactics, but the enemy does not show signs of emerging.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS REPULSE RAIDS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Portuguese repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Fauquisart.

There was reciprocal artillery firing in the Passchendaele sector.

BELGIANS DISLODGE THE FOE.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

A Belgian communiqué states:—

All the advanced trench elements into which the Germans penetrated yesterday in the region of Nieuport have been recovered.

Attempts to capture our advanced posts in Beverdyk were repulsed.

Numerous enemy dead were found in the re-occupied trenches.

THE FRENCH SECTOR.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

A French communiqué states:—

There were lively artillery actions on the right of the Meuse between Bures, Badon Vellers, Lorraine and some points of Upper Alsace.

AIR-FIGHTING ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders north-eastward of Armentieres.

Enemy artillery was active at Ypres, Cambrai, Vermelles, the La Bassee Canal and Armentieres.

We dropped nine tons of bombs on billets, dumps, and on the Busigny railway station and two aerodromes.

Air-fighting was very intense between large formations.

We brought down 19 planes and drove down nine.

Twelve of our machines are missing.

Our nightflers dropped 600 bombs on two aerodromes used by the enemy nightfliers, and on dumps and billets.

All our machines returned.

AMERICAN WAR SECRETARY AT THE FRONT.

NARROWLY ESCAPES BEING WOUNDED.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent with the American Army in France says:—

Mr. Baker (American Secretary for War) on Tuesday visited the front line of trenches and remained for 90 minutes under a brisk enemy shell-fire.

Returning to Headquarters a German 4-inch shell burst within forty yards without damaging the car or occupants.

THE MACEDONIA FRONT.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

A Salonika official report states:—

Our aeroplanes bombed the Angista and Porna stations and derailed and bombed a train near the latter.

We machine-gunned a Bulgarian company at Seres and shot down a hostile machine.

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1918. 209

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 25th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 13, 1918. 230

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1918. 214

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1918. 222

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1918. 216

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 249

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED by Messrs. JENSON & NICHOLSON, LIMITED, of London, to be their SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands for the sale of their Varnishes, Enamels, Paints Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 15, 1918. 238

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOUR, &c.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, $2.
SEALED STAMP ADDRESS "RIVELAUX FILS" FOR FREE BOOK ON DISEASES OF SEX. A CURE FOR YOU.
CLENCARD CO., 14 CLENCARD, CO. DARTFORD, KENT, AND HAVERSTOCK HILL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.
USE THE FRENCH REMEDY, THE LEADING FORM OF THERAPION. EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND EFFECTIVE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH BOTTLE. GENUINE ONLY WITH FULL DIRECTIONS. SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, HERRON & CO.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep Ticket Holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 192

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGES.
A Variety to suit all Tastes.
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE "
PORK "
BEEF "
LIVER "
HOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE "
&c., &c., &c.

66

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Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS PASS Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, 'VICTORIA.'
J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

"REGAL" RECORDS.

7291	A Perfect Day ... ... / Somewhere A Voice	Tenor Duet
7318	When You come Home ... / In an Old-Fashioned Town	Tenor ,,
7335	I know a lovely Garden ... / Island of Dreams	,, ,,
7334	Because ... ... / An Evening Song	,, ,,
7319	British Boys ... ... / God keep you Safe	,, ,,

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a speedy cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At Chemists and Stores all over the World, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first-rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 128, Wellington Street, 1st Floor. 135

SAVE YOUR
COUPONS
IN
"Embassy"

No. 77
CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK, CREAM or POWDER — Redeemable for 10 No. 1 Coupons each.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK or CREAM — do.

RAZOR BLADES GILLETTE DURHAM DUPLEX or AUTO. — Redeemable for 20 No. 1 Coupons for a pkt. of ½ doz.

Send Coupons to:—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

WAR AND THE BIRTH-RATE.

PLIGHT OF THE CENTRAL POWERS.

In his presidential address to the Royal Statistical Society Sir Bernard Mallet referred to the overwhelming importance of the whole question of racial advance or decline, on which the fate of nations so largely depends, and to the damage which the present struggle must inflict on this and other nations.

Addressing himself to the indications which came under his notice as Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and dealing with the effect of war on marriages, he said that the numbers of marriages increased steadily from 269,544 in 1909 to 286,583 in 1913, and that this increase was continued in the first two quarters of 1914. Although the increase in the latter half of 1914 was smaller than that in the earlier half, during the second, third and fourth quarters of 1915 and the first quarter of 1916, a sudden and abnormal rise occurred, and war marriages swelled the totals until they reached "record" heights. Thereafter, the increase in marriages continued, but with diminished force, and by the third quarter of 1916 the numbers had fallen below the average.

"Crudely stated," he declared, "the war has resulted in 200,000 people being married between August, 1914, and June, 1917, who in the ordinary course would not have married." The marriage-rate for 1915 was the highest recorded—19.4; the previous maximum—17.9—was in 1352.

Alluding to the marriage statistics in belligerent countries, he said that in Hungary the effect of the war had been that more than 600,000 people, who, in the ordinary course, would have married, had not done so. In Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse, Hamburg and Bremen, six States containing more than 80 per cent of the German population, the total number of marriges in 1913 was 434,103 and in 1914 the number was 392,053, a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. in spite of a great number of war marriages during the first month of the war. From figures available in Saxony, compared with the last year of peace, the decrease was about 35 per cent., in Hamburg 24.5 per cent., in Bremen 37.6 per cent., and in Berlin 21.6 per cent., and he presumed that the decrease in the country was greater than in the town.

Comparing the statistics, the President said that the very notable difference was not difficult to account for. In Germany the whole population of military age was mobilised; in England war marriages were stimulated by generous allowance and pensions. On the introduction of compulsory service larger numbers of men of marriageable age were fighting abroad and the conditions were beginning to approach those of the Germans, the influence of which could be seen in the birth-rate, although the comparison was wholly in favour of this country.

LOSS OF POTENTIAL LIVES.

The loss of potential lives to the belligerent countries by the decrease in the numbers of children born was, perhaps, the most important effect produced by the war on vital statistics. It was first felt at the end of April, 1915, and it would continue until nine months after the termination of hostilities and demobilisation was more or less completed. In England and Wales, in the three years 1911-13, the decrease in the births amounted to 24 per cent. in numbers, as compared with 1908-10, and represented a birth-rate of 6.3; in Scotland the decrease in number was 4.9 per cent. and 5.6 per cent. in the birth-rate; in Ireland the decrease was 1.3 per cent. in numbers and 1.2 in the birth-rate. In Germany, where the decrease had been much more rapid of late years, the decline was 5 per cent. in numbers and 9 per cent. in birth-rate, and in Hungary 1.1 and 3.5. From these figures it was apparent that the United Kingdom had suffered far less than had Germany in this vitally important point.

The United Kingdom, the speaker stated, had lost by the fall in births over 500,000 potential lives, approximately 10,000 per million of the population. Germany had lost in the same period 2,600,000, approximately 40,000 per million. Hungary had lost 1,500,000, approximately 40,000 per million. At the outbreak of war the population of the Central Empires was about two and a half times as great as that of the United Kingdom; their losses of births, had, apparently, been ten times as great. The poorer classes in this country had never experienced more favourable conditions, but the Germans, if all indications were to be believed, had suffered to such an extent as to affect seriously the general health of the population. It remained to be seen what effect on our birth-rate would be produced by a winter, if that should be before us, in which supplies of fuel and food were greatly curtailed.

As regards infant mortality, the rate during 1914-16 had been lower both in the United Kingdom and in Germany than in any previous period of like duration, but the summer mortality in 1917 appeared to have been extraordinarily high in several German cities, in spite of the great organised efforts made in Germany to save infant life, and the German rate all through remained at some 50 per cent. higher than in this country. The rate recorded in the United Kingdom in 1916 was the lowest on record.

In speaking of the deaths during the period of the war the speaker said that he had to distinguish between civilians and members of the armed forces. Generally, there was a marked rise in civilian death in 1915, followed by a fall to below pre-war numbers in 1916. He had paid some attention to the causes of death, and there was a decrease owing to the restrictions in the output of alcoholic liquors, although it would be unwise to place too much reliance on that fact.

DIRECT "WIRELESS" WITH HOLLAND.

The *Batavia Nieuwblad* learns from Bandoerg that the tests carried on for close on a year have proved that continuous direct communication between the Netherlands East Indies and Holland can be maintained. The only thing that is wanting is a temporary station in the Netherland. In Java, the station is nearing completion. It may even be asserted that the complete installation is merely a question of a few days. Nothing is known here as to the condition of affairs in the Netherlands. By means of this station, radio messages can be received as well as sent over a distance of 12,000 kilometres without the need of a transmitting station over this enormous distance. Emphasis must be laid on the fact that the sending station which is all but complete is merely a temporary installation with very limited capacity so that, as a rule, it will be available only for the sending of official messages and that, thus, it will be of very little use to commerce. It is necessary to emphasize this in order not to raise hopes which, in the present times, are sure not to be realized. Very few trade radio messages will be able to be sent, seeing that the capacity of the station amounts to 1,200 words daily only. The permanent wireless station which, according to a telegram received in the East Indies from the Netherlands, will cost five million guilden and which cannot possibly be erected there on a cheaper scale, cannot be completed for another year and a half or two years. It will be an enormous installation compared with which the present temporary one will sink into insignificance. It will be of such capacity as to comply with all the demands of commercial telegraphs. It will be the largest installation in the world, but it will take time to complete.

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"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

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Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.
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ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly;
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ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted;
HORLICK'S is always at hand.
HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.
Sold by Chemists and Stores.
In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/- (in England).
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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	98' top / 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	5 ft.
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	577'	75'	18' 6"	7' 6"	...
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	524'	80' 8"	14'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	70'	12'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	240'	60'	12'	7' 6"	...
TAI KOK TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	447' 0"	82' 6"	25	7' 6"	...
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	420	84'	22'	7' 6"	...
Lamont Dock	360	64'	16'	7' 6"	...

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 52. Telegram No. 80 Express. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL No. 1 TOWN OFFICE.

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"MEIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd March, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One FOX-TERRIER PUP about three months old.

Terms :—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1918. 245

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
VALUABLE CHINESE
PORCELAINS, SNUFF BOTTLES, IVORIES, &c., &c.,
Comprising :—

A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Peking Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware, Kakemono and Wall Hangings, Jadestone Charms, Ivory Carvings, etc., etc., and a large number of Old Snuff Bottles.

Also

Fine JADESTONE INLAID SCREENS, PLAQUES, etc.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from Tientsin and Shanghai and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Towkwong Periods.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Friday, the 22nd at 2 p.m.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918. 248

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

the 5th April, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon City Road.

A QUANTITY OF
SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT,

Two 15-ft. Invincible vertical double crank compound set condensing twin series direct acting centrifugal pumping engines (one left hand and one right hand) steam cylinders 9½in. by 21in. by 12in. stroke with the necessary fittings and suction and delivery pipes for a lift of about 90 feet.

Two Gates Rock and Ore Breakers (Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right angle style and one No. 3 right angle style with revolving screens, concaves liners and fittings.

One 20 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher (Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings, various and spare gear.

One 6in. Double Cylinder Manchester Pump by Pearns 7in. and 12in cylinders, 14in. stroke with suction and delivery pipes about 90 ft.

One 16 H. P. double cyl. Robey Portable Engine with usual fittings and mountings.

One 8in. Belt-driven Centrifugal Pump with suction and delivery pipes about 78-80 ft.

Also

A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old Metal, &c.

On view from 2nd April.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 20, 1918. 161

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Also
Electric Ceiling Fans, Fittings, &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale).

TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 15, 1918. 243

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,) on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
SILVER AND E.P. WARE,
Consisting of :—

SILVER—Bowls, Vases, Cups, Candlesticks, Bon Bon Dishes, Finger Bowl Cases, Cloisonne Bowls, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., &c.

ELECTRO-PLATE—Entree Dishes, Cake Basket, Jam Jar and Spoon, Toast Rack, Cocktail Shaker, etc., etc.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 20, 1918. 251

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 26th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows :—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c, Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, Several Carpets, &c., &c.

Also

One three-quarter size BILLIARD TABLE with Accessories.

The HISTORIAN'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD in 25 Vols.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

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Auctioneers

Hongkong, Mar. 20, 1918. 252

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 26th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising :—

Single and Double Plain and Hem-stitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong Mar. 20, 1918. 253

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each.
Four for One Dollar.

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The CHINA MAIL Ltd.
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UKRAINE.

In an article in the New York "Sun" George Raffalovish, the son of an Ukranian father and a French mother, an author of repute under the pen-name of Bedwin Sands, gives some enlightening and interesting facts concerning the reborn nation :—

"Ukraine covers 850,000 square kilometers, an area greater than that of France and only a little less than that of Italy, Spain, and Portugal together.

"Taking the figures usually given by European writers of repute, there are to-day 20,000,000 Ukranians in the south-western provinces of Russia, between one and two millions in Siberia, where they have, especially in the Amur region, extensive settlements; three and a half millions in eastern Galicia, four hundred thousand in northern Bukowina, and perhaps half a million in northern Hungary on the southern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains. To these figures should be added the half-million Ukranians who are at the present time in the United States, probably as many in the Dominion of Canada, a few thousand in Australia, and about fifty thousand in Brazil. There are Ukranian settlements in Turkey, in the Dobrudja, and in southern Hungary, but they are very small.

"The bulk of the Ukranians consists, therefore, of those in Ukranian Russia, in Galicia, and in Bukowina, for they inhabit the compact territory which is only artificially—or shall we say politically?—divided between Russia, Austria, and Hungary. Leaving out the Rusniaks, or Ukranians of Hungary, who express no desire to work politically with the other members of their nation, and who insist, even in America, upon societies of their own, we have a population of over 33,000,000 stretched between the Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Carpathian Mountains, and the San River.

"The purely Ukranian governments of Russia are :—"

1.—Ukraine of the Right Bank (of the Dnieper) : Podolia, Volhynia, Kief and Kholm.

2.—Ukraine of the Left Bank (of the Dnieper) : Tchernihow, Poltava, Kharkov, south-west Khursk, Voronezh and the region of the Don Cossacks to the Sea of Azov.

3.—On both sides of the Dnieper lies the Steppe Ukraine, comprising Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and the eastern parts of Bessarabia, and Tauris.

4.—North Caucasus, adjacent to the region of the Don Cossacks, comprising Kuban and the eastern parts of the Stavropolskoi and Therska governments.

"In all these districts the Ukranians form from 76 to 99 per cent. of the total population, the rest being Jews, Poles, and lastly, Russians."

Ukraine's popular form of government attracted settlers from near-by countries, and the fame of the freedom of its institutions reached as far as Ireland, as is shown by the Celtic names that are still preserved in Ukraine. The writer says :—

The Rurik dynasty founded Ukraine. When it disappeared, as all monarchies must, the next organization that kept the Ukraine lands together was the republic of the Cossacks, whose domain overlapped Lithuania and Poland, who occupied much of the Ukraine soil.

"The Cossacks were organized something on the lines of the chivalry of Western Europe. Their precepts were obedience, piety, chastity, and equality. The Assembly was the only authority they recognized. The Hetman (headman) was elected by, and was responsible to, the Assembly for his actions. If he offended he was incontinently deprived of office.

"The Assembly, called Rada, was periodical and comprised representatives of all classes of the community who often criticized freely the policy of the Hetman. In the interval between Radas the Hetman ruled the country by a series of decrees. When any section of the Ukranian community was dissatisfied with the person or the policy of the Hetman it was entitled to call together a Rada, which in such cases was called a Black Rada. If the Black Rada happened to be representative enough, and the complaint met with the approval of the majority, the Hetman might be compelled to resign.

"While the Muscovites lived under an absolute monarchy, while the Poles were ruled by a haughty and exclusive aristocracy, in Ukraine all were free under the Lithuanian kings, and republican institutions were gradually taking root. Many people would leave the surrounding countries and go to settle in Ukraine. Such names preserved in Ukraine as O'Brien and O'Rourke tend to prove that people came from much farther to settle in the happy land.

"It has been said that the Ukranian race seemed qualified to put into practice the idea of universal equality and freedom. The science of war was there brought to high perfection. At the same time a literature was produced which glorified the Cossack life in attractive ballads and tales. The Slavonic world is proud of the history of this free State.

"It is on the Poles that lies the stigma of wrecking this promising nation, since it was under Poland that Ukraine was at that time. The whole of Ukraine, or rather all that was left of it after the Tartar incursions, was easily conquered by Lithuania, and the principalities of Kief, part of Podolia, and Volhynia became part of the Lithuanian kingdom. Being, however, of higher culture than the conquerors, the conquered provinces gave their language and their laws to Lithuania."

After various social and political disturbances the situation in Ukraine grew worse and worse. She lost all her rights one by one, and finally her name was almost forgotten by men. Then, says the writer :—

"Came the Japanese war and the first revolution.

"The Constitution of 1905 was a sincere act of the Czar. It was not perfect, it left many restrictions which should have been removed, but it was a good beginning. The first and second Dumas contained an important proportion of nationalist deputies elected by the Ukranian peasantry.

"The bureaucratic clique, the Black Hundreds, and the pan-Russians set their minds to the solving of two new problems —how to poison the minds of the Czar and his advisers and how to explain the Constitution in such a way that its effect could be nullified.

"They succeeded with the help of an unlooked-for ally. The Socialist parties showed fierce opposition to the Ukranian nationalist movement. The result of this unholy alliance for the crushing of a people was that the Constitution was gradually explained away and lost all its meaning.

"For instance, in the first Duma there was an Ukranian Club composed of forty-four nationalist deputies. It worked through the first and second Dumas, when the members exceeded sixty. This was too much for the Government. The regulations concerning the electoral system were revised. In the third Duma there was no such nonsense as an Ukranian party. As if by magic the problem of how to deal with rebels had disappeared. The anti-Ukranian Press took what comfort it could in the thought that these sixty Ukranian members elected to represent 20,000,000 people enslaved by Russia had been a bad dream.

Confiscations, prohibitions, arrests, exiles followed. The anti-Ukranian propaganda was resumed in Galicia and spread even to France and England, where writers and journalists otherwise sober-minded, were led to believe that there was no Ukraine nation, no Ukraine nationalism. There was not even such a word in the Russian dictionary, unless it meant frontier."

The new nation will not bear the stamp "made in Germany," as many writers have asserted, for says Raffalovish :—

"The newly-won independence of Russian Ukraine does away with the charge of pro-Germanism which was freely leveled at all those who advocated this autonomy.

"The birth of the nationalist movement in Russian Ukraine was automatic. Its life was fostered by Ukranians themselves, financed by Ukranians of all classes.

"As a matter of fact, the Ukranians, who know the Germans best, like them least. Muscovites or Great Russians may admire the Teuton system of efficiency. The Ukranians are too much of an artistic nation to care overmuch for 'Kultur' without polish. If there are pro-Germans in Russia they are certainly not the individualistic, essentially democratic Ukranians. Americans need not fear betrayal from that quarter."

Of the great natural resources of the new nation the writer says :—

"The famous black soil of Ukraine covers three-quarters of the country. To the north as well as in the Carpathian Mountains are some 110,000 square kilometres of forests. The agricultural soil covers 53 per cent. of the aggregate territory of Ukraine and 32 per cent., if we take in the whole of European Russia, which is, however, six times greater than Ukraine itself.

"The annual production of cereals in Ukraine is two-thirds of the whole production in the Russian Empire. It is greater than that of Germany or France. The exportation of grains from Ukraine amounts to 27 per cent. of the production, and of all the wheat exported from Russia nine-tenths comes from Ukranian lands. As a matter of fact the trade of Ukraine is more developed than that of any other part of the empire.

"Ukraine ranks highest among all the countries that comprise the vast Russian Empire as to the annual agricultural production. Wheat, rye, and barley are the staple crops of Russia's agriculture, and the annual production in Ukraine of these products amounts to one-third of Russia's output. As to other farm products, Ukraine's position is also very conspicuous.

"Beetroot, for instance, is especially cultivated in the Ukranian provinces of Podolia, Volhynia, Kief, and Kherson; those provinces together yield five-sixths of the sugar-beet production of all Russia. Ukraine produces almost all the tobacco of the empire, and she has the largest and finest orchards and vineyards of European Russia.

"The immense natural resources of Ukraine furnish splendid opportunities for the development of manufacturing industries. As a matter of fact, 62 per cent. of Russia's annual production of pig-iron and 58 per cent. of Russia's production of steel come from Ukraine. These few facts may furnish sufficient indication of Ukraine's economic significance to Russia."

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25

MAKE YOURSELF STRONGER.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and who can sleep undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution; to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Not everyone can expect perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease, it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people contain just the elements needed to build up the blood, and restore vitality and the lost colour of health. As these pills are taken, so new energy circulates through the system with the enriched blood, the heart stops its palpitating, and colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Nothing more is needed except fresh air, proper diet, and rest.

You can get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer, or direct 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 for $8 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE!

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 195

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage,
Hull ... ...Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 6"; over all 35'
Beam ... ... 7'
Draft ... ... 3'
Motor "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.

Price and full particulars may had from the Undersigned.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

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TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

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TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

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Born 1820—
still going strong.



JOHNNIE WALKER
WAR CARTOON No. 7.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label." 6 years old.
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Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.



YOUR EYES
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD.
HONGKONG
HONGKONG & MANILA.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.



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of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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HING LUNG ST. PHONE 515

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$12.00 per ANNUM *delivered in Hongkong*
$19.00 *to all Coast Ports.*

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REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—*Pope.*

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

To-day's Advertisement

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 26th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Private Collection of Sixty OLD JAPANESE NETSUKES in Ivory and Wood, to be sold in one lot, in Blackwood Case.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, *Auctioneers.*

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1918. 255

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Silver and E.P. Ware at Hughes & Hough's.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, Mar. 23:—
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co. annual meeting.

MONDAY, Mar. 25:—
12 Noon—Annual Meeting of Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.

TUESDAY, March 26:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c. at Hughes & Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Linens, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
11 a.m.—Annual Meeting of Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
11.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of China Sugar Refining Co.
12 Noon.—Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

FRIDAY, March 29:—
Good Friday.

SUNDAY, March 31:—
Easter Sunday.

FRIDAY, April 5:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Messrs. Punchard, Lowther & Co.'s Contractors' plant at Mataukok.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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VISITING CARDS

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAR. 21, 1918.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

THE statement made in the Diet by the Japanese Minister of War, reported in a cable published last night, indicates the possibility of a serious situation being created in Siberia. The presence of nearly a hundred thousand German prisoners east of Lake Baikal, no longer under control, gives cause for much uneasiness, as they are trying their utmost to get arms. The danger is that these prisoners may be organised by the support of the Maximalists, whose power is reported to be growing and they are getting a supply of arms and ammunition. One question of some concern to the Far East is the possibility of the Germans gaining an access to the coast and creating a submarine base there. It has been pointed out by a Japanese paper that it is as feasible for the Germans, once they get control in Siberia, to transport aeroplanes and submarines in sections, to Vladivostock as it was to forward them by rail from Germany to Turkey, and it is mentioned that Russia herself sent a few submarines of small size from Vladivostock to European Russia. A submarine, of about 200 tons, the writer said, would be able to create a scare about Tsuruga, Maizuru and even as far as Shanghai with Vladivostock as a base. It may be true that there is nothing impracticable about the idea of transporting submarines by rail across Siberia, but it would be premature to count upon the Germans ever acquiring Vladivostock or any other point on or near the coast as a submarine base. It is perfectly evident from public announcements by responsible Allied Statesmen, that the Allies, including the Japanese and Chinese, are closely watching the developments in Siberia and while the announcement made by the Japanese Minister of War in the Diet a day or two ago shows that the gravity of the situation in Siberia is increasing, yet down to a week ago, at all events, the Japanese Premier was in a position to categorically deny the rumour that the Entente Powers had sent any troops to Siberia. He then stated that "the final stage" in the exchange of views between Japan and the other Allied Powers had not then been reached. Events may move very quickly if much success attends the efforts which are being made to arm the released German prisoners of war, but we may be quite sure that there is no prospect of a German occupation of Vladivostock, and the Far East, is not likely, therefore, to have a submarine scare.

The Judge of H. M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai last week made an order for the winding up of the firm of Messrs. Westphal, King and Ramsay. The object of the winding up was for the purpose of eliminating enemy shareholders. The excess of assets over liabilities was stated to be very considerable. It is intended to form a new company which will take over and carry on the undertaking of the present company and which will purchase the greater part of its assets.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE GRESSON STREET MURDERS.

ACCUSED FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

The hearing of the charge against Ng Ling, alias Kwang Kwang, of murdering Inspector O'Sullivan, at No. 6, Gresson Street on January 22, was resumed this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

The Attorney General said that after what His Lordship said yesterday with regard to statements taken by the Police from the witness before the Magistrate's hearing, he had taken steps to ascertain what statements had been made by witnesses for the Crown, in this case by the Police, shortly after the murder. It was a regular thing, in important cases, to take such statements, principally to find out the facts of the case and to learn what the witnesses say and also to find out any witnesses who do not say anything of any material value. Statements of that kind were taken in this case and amongst those statements was one taken from Sun Tai, the most important witness for the Crown. In that statement were certain points which he thought might be of assistance to the prisoner and though he did not admit at all that the defence had the right to see such statements in the ordinary way, yet, in special cases, he thought it only right that the Crown should allow the defence to see them. He might add that the Crown would never wish to conceal any material facts in such statements or elsewhere which were at all in favour of the prisoner. In this case he had handed a copy of the statements made by Sun Tai to his learned friend, and he proposed to recall Sun Tai and offer him to his friend for further cross-examination. Although those points did, no doubt assist the prisoner, he did not admit that they concluded the case and he might make some remarks later.

His Lordship, in reply, said he entirely agreed and thought that, in the interests of justice, the prosecution had taken a very proper course.

Sun Tai was then recalled and taken through his statement made to Inspector Terrett, and cross-examined with regard to certain discrepancies.

Asked by His Lordship whether his statement made in evidence that he (Sun Tai) saw the prisoner pull a revolver out of the black box on the bed was correct, witness reaffirmed the truth of the statement.

His Lordship: And yet you made no mention of that in your statement to Inspector Terrett. It is one of the most important pieces of evidence in the case.

Witness: No.

His Lordship: Why?

Witness: It did not occur to me.

His Lordship pointed out that the witness had said he had had 20 years' experience and severely reprimanded the witness for not stating the fact referred to in his original statement. Inspector Terrett said he took the statement by Sun Tai in the hospital. It took about an hour, and about half-way through Sun Tai seemed to get languid.

That concluded the case for the Crown. The prisoner then went into the witness box and in reply to Mr. Alabaster said he came to the Colony in the fifth moon last year and left on the 27th day of the second moon and went to Shanghai. He returned to the Colony a month after. He visited Canton and the last date he visited Canton since the Gresson Street affair was January 19. He stayed at No. 6, Gresson Street with his elder brother. He remembered when the police came on the morning of January 22 Ng Min, his brother, had a friend there and he himself was there when the police came into the cubicle. He was standing by the partition; the other two were on the bed. The Inspector came in with ten constables and searched them. After that Ng Ming pointed to European clothes hanging up and said they were his. Witness and the third man also pointed to long coats and they were handed to them by the Inspector. He was standing about two paces from the door. The Inspector struck Ng Ming with a stick. Then Ng Ming's friend fired. The shot struck Sun Tai. Ng Min then stooped over the black box. The second shot fired by the friend struck him. The inspector then pressed down Ng Min. A constable, Sun Tai, caught hold of prisoner by the collar of his coat. He after let go and ran out and prisoner followed. When he got to the street he was struck in the mouth by a bullet. He was taken and searched. He stated he came from the district of Tan Tuk, and afterwards taken to the Police station.

Prisoner denied taking a revolver from the box or handling a revolver at all on the day of the affair. In reply to the Attorney General prisoner said he did not know why the Inspector struck Ng Min with a stick. Ng Ming did not make a dash at the box. He did not say that Ng Ming did that, to the Magistrate. He said when Ng Ming was struck he fell on to the box.

Asked to explain his original statement to the magistrate prisoner denied it.

Prisoner said his statement was read over to him and he signed it.

Asked to explain why he did that if it was incorrect, prisoner requested the statement to be read again to him, which was done, after which prisoner continued to deny its correctness. Prisoner denied having a revolver and also that the revolver found on the stairs was his or that he fired the two shots from it.

Asked by His Lordship to explain the revolvers in the black box, prisoner said he did not know the box contained firearms.

That concluded the case for the prosecution.

Addressing the jury for the defence Mr. Alabaster said none of them could fail to be struck with horror at the dreadful happenings which took place at No. 6 Gresson Street on the 22nd of January last. No act of theirs could bring back the dead to life and no act of theirs could compensate the living for their loss nor were they there to express their feelings on what happened; if they did they might find it very very difficult to restrain them. They were there for a different purpose, to perform a public duty, to see that no man is forejudged; to see that no man suffered for the crime of another and that no man was convicted except on the clearest possible and most unimpeachable evidence which the Crown could place before them, and, for that reason, the Attorney General, when he opened his case, asked them to forget anything that they might have heard outside, and to view it in the calm light of reason, and he was quite sure they would do so. This was a charge of murder and when it was opened it was suggested to them that there was some evidence that the hand of the prisoner caused the wound in the back of Inspector O'Sullivan. That part of the case the Crown has had to abandon, because it was suggested that the prisoner armed with a revolver had shot Inspector O'Sullivan. The Crown has brought a different charge altogether and this was that although there was no evidence that the prisoner's hand caused a wound on any single person, yet he concerted with others to make an attack on the police, and acting in concert with them he armed himself for their assist and in the course of what happened afterwards Inspector O'Sullivan was killed by one of the party. The Crown must prove to them beyond a shadow of reasonable doubt that the prisoner did act in concert with the other three men and that he did rush forward to take out a firearm. If the Crown failed to convince them on these three facts beyond all shadow of doubt His Lordship would tell them that it would be their duty to acquit the prisoner. They would have to believe the story told by Sun Tai in all its essential details, particularly the part where he described the rushing forward to take out a firearm, could they, in a murder case, give a verdict adverse to the prisoner on such unsatisfactory evidence as that of Sun Tai who stands alone in the matter? Sun Tai was contradicted not only by the prisoner, but also by the other Police witness, Lo Hoi, who was in a very much better position to judge what happened without confusion than Sun Tai because Lo Hoi was either unwounded, or if wounded only slightly so, and he said quite clearly that the man who rushed forword to the box containing the fire-arms was not the prisoner but the fourth man who entered from outside the cubicle, and was therefore either the man found in the kitchen or the man who got away.

Mr. Alabaster then dealt with the discrepancies in the evidence and pointed out how curiously the evidence of Li Hoi agreed with that of the prisoner. Concluding Mr. Alabaster said he had no doubt that the jury would give the prisoner the same consideration as they would one of their own countrymen.

The Attorney General then addressed the jury, saying that he must frankly admit that in this case, the whole question turned on the evidence of Sun Tai, that the prisoner made a movement of some kind to take a revolver out.

In his summing up, His Lordship dwelt on the two statements by Sun Tai, the one made to Inspector Terrett and the one made in the witness box. He pointed out that both counsel for the prosecution and for the defence had carried on the case with the utmost fairness and he finally emphasised the whole question rested on Sun Tai's evidence. His Lordship then went over the evidence and directed the jury on the law in each instance.

After an absence of about a quarter of an hour, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The daily return for the 24 hours ended the 20th inst. shows 15 cases with 9 deaths—all Chinese.

The Head of the Sanitary Department desires [illegible] persons requiring their throats to be examined should attend at the Bacteriological Institute at the hour of [illegible] 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

RACE COURSE TRAGEDY INQUIRY.

WHY THE SHEDS COLLAPSE.

The hearing of the evidence in connection with the inquiry into the disaster at the Race Course on Feb. 26, was continued this morning at the Magistracy.

Lieut.-Colonel John Ward, M.P., was the first witness called. Witness said that on the day of the calamity he was in the R.A. stand in the Grand Stand enclosure, when the collapse occurred. Previous to the collapse he saw people standing on the Course in front of the sheds, suddenly run away in all directions. Some warning appeared to have been given to the people in the matsheds for the people inside instantly took alarm and all seemed to rush in one direction, from the north-east to south-west. He saw the stand, which he believed to be shed No. 8, collapse first. It sank some four to eight feet vertically and then the whole row of matsheds, as one, leaned over steadily for about ten feet to a certain angle and then went down with a rush; all excepting two buildings at the south-west end. Sheds. Nos. 4 and 5 were crushed down by the weight of other buildings but sheds No. 1 and 2 stood intact.

In reply to the Crown Solicitor, witness said he was the Secretary of the Navvy and Builder Labour Union in London for 13 years. He had considerable experience in collapses, and was often commissioned by the Government to inquire into the circumstances attending these collapses.

Continuing, witness said he saw the collapse first and heard the crash afterwards. From where he stood, he saw nothing to cause the alarm. Whatever caused the stampede must have occurred behind the sheds. Within 20 seconds of the collapse witness saw smoke issuing from the wreckage at a point about half way down the rear of the collapsed roofs, between sheds No. 8 and 9. At first it appeared as if it came from burning oil, then a bright red flame shot out through the roof. The smoke was very dense and black and gave the impression of being connected with burning grease or oil. Under the direction of H.E. the Governor, witness took charge of the rescue work about four minutes after the collapse. It took 23 minutes before the whole of the matsheds were involved in flames. He took the time by his wrist watch. There was a light breeze blowing almost direct from south-east to north-west, blowing straight into the Golf Club house. The fire burnt itself out in about 45 minutes. When the site was cleared they discovered 570 bodies, 80 of which were found in front of shed No. 10. It might have been sheds Nos. 10 or 11. 300 bodies were found in the rear of sheds Nos. 8 and 9 on a space not more than 12 feet square. The bodies were stacked up in a heap. There were 17 bodies found in the Japanese stand and in the others the bodies were more evenly distributed, except the two extreme ends where no bodies were found. He took interest in the building of matsheds because it was his profession. He did not think there was any difference between a scaffolding erected in England and a matshed erected locally. The only difference would be that ropes would be used in England whereas rattan lashings were used here. In his opinion it would make no difference to the stability of the sheds whether the upright poles were inserted in the ground or not. In England, when erecting scaffolding, the upright poles would rest on boards if the ground is uneven in quality, but otherwise the uprights would rest on the ground itself unless the scaffolding is unusually high. In the case of the matsheds at the Race Course it would make no difference in the stability of the sheds whether the uprights were inserted in the ground or not. Witness went through all the sheds twice or thrice whilst they were under construction but he did not examine them closely. He considered that sheds after the model shown in court would be absolutely unsafe unless they derived support from buildings on either side. The cross bracings on the sides of the shed would only prevent the shed from falling backwards and forwards. If the whole buildings were constructed on the same plan as the model, the whole row would be unsafe. In his opinion it did not matter at all whether the sheds had struts in front or behind, as the strain was not in that direction. Sheds Nos. 1, 2 and 6 had practically the effect of a strut at the end of the building. They might be shifted along the ground but unless the lashings were broken they could not go. If for example a stampede occurred in the top floor of shed No. 8 the strain would encounter no resistance from the sheds on either side. The matsheds, in 1914 (photo produced), would be quite safe as the floors were quite even. The lashings of the cross bracings were important and if cut the stability of the structure would be affected. A number of other lashings were merely to keep the uprights in place. The direction in which the matsheds fell did not suggest to him the idea that the lashings had been cut. If the top floor of a shed were full and the lower one empty, the shed would be rendered unstable. He believed the builder of the matsheds only took precautions against a rush of people from the front to the rear or *vice versa.* He believed the building fell under a severe strain. It seemed to him the whole crowd of people stampeded in one direction, the direction in which the sheds toppled over. He believed the first cause of the collapse was an alarm which caused everybody to run away from the buildings—a general rush which included the people from the top floor. The second cause was a thrust on a point offering the least resistance. He formed the opinion that the alarm was not due to anything regarding the stability of the shed. He had no idea what the alarm was. It might have been a fire, but he saw no indication of it until after the collapse.

By Mr. Bowley: The R.A. stand was on the far side of the matsheds. He had a fine view of the matsheds from where he stood in the stand. He was quite positive Mr. Hodgson was mistaken when he said that shed No. 14 fell down first dragging shed No. 15 with it. Just before the collapse there was a number of people standing in outside in front of shed Nos. 8 and 9 and they were the first to run away. The difference in the height of the floors of the different sheds would affect the resistance of the sheds. The curve gave people the impression that the sheds inclined to the rear when they fell. He would not pass any judgment on the inspector of buildings. If he were to inspect the buildings himself just before the races he should expect to note that if the floors had been level the sheds would have offered a better resistance. It was not a practice in England to admit in unlimited number of people in the stands. They County Council issued licences for temporary structures and if people were admitted in the stands in excess of the number allowed the Council would prosecute. The buildings were all inspected by County Council inspectors before the licences were issued. The inspectors would measure the capacity of the stands and examine the structure. There was no regulation in London for temporary structures. No cooking was ever allowed in temporary structures of this description in London. He did not think that smoking would be prohibited. After witness took charge of the rescue work, he stationed himself in front of the matsheds to get a better view of the work. He believed it was 35 to 40 minutes before he saw any water being played on the fire.

By Mr. Steavenson: From what he saw, if the poles in the structures were properly braced the structure would be safe provided it supported a reasonable number of people. The absence of cross bracings in the front and the back of the sheds was the cause of the disaster, because there was no resistance to the matsheds falling sideways. In England there were no tests involving the use of sand bags, etc., unless there were flaws in the timber used in erecting the structure. Where stands were erected in London, the Public Authorities take every step to see that proper provision is made to ensure against fire.

By Mr. Lo:—Witness said he admitted through the cordon which surrounded the burning sheds such a number of people as he judged could usefully take part in the rescue work. The cordon was right round the burning sheds, including the Golf Club. Witness was standing about 30 paces from the Cheong Lee booth where he could obtain a view of the work done. A number of rescuers went on the roofs of the burning sheds and witness was afraid that some of them must have trampled on people in the shed. The 300 bodies found in booths No. 8 and 9 were piled up in a heap in a space not more than 12 feet square. They seemed to him to have tumbled down from a height. It was possible they fell from the staircase, or with the staircase itself.

Mr. Richard H. Hanson, a ship's engineer, on leave, produced a copy of the photograph taken by himself at 12 noon on 26th February from the front of No. 8 shed. He was at the time of the collapse at No. 9 shed on the upper floor. The first thing that attracted his attention was a crack in No. 10 shed and he saw the partition between sheds 9 and 10 falling. He then called out "earthquake" and fell flat on the floor deliberately and was carried fairly quickly to No. 8 booth. He was alongside the partition of No. 8. The roof came down on him the race course side. He saw people scrambling from the tops of roofs, and a little later on—a few minutes after he got out—he saw a fire, either in sheds 8 or 10 or very close to No. 9. The ground floor did not collapse. It stood firm.

By the Crown Solicitor: The photograph was taken facing No. 9 shed. He did not notice any weakness in the structure. The opinion that he formed of the structure was that it was top heavy. He saw a fire coming from No. [illegible] Golf Club side.

The Coroner: Did the fire break out in No. 9?—No fire broke out in No. 9.

Mr. Lo: Lt.-Col. Ward said this morning that the fire started from No. 8 or 9.—No fire broke out in No. 9.

The Coroner: Would you have seen the fire at the far end?—The fire was so near that I could not help seeing it. There was no fire in No. 9 shed. I first saw smoke.

Mr. J. Witchell, manager of the King Edward Hotel, said that at the time of the collapse he was in the racecourse in the Jockey Club inclosure, standing near the entrance gate to the race track. He did not see any panic before the crash. The crash seemed to him to come from sheds 14 and 15, which drew his attention to the shed. He saw the roof caving just about sheds 14 and 15. The roof came down in a wedge for about 10 feet and the rest of the sheds staggered.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, acting assistant district officer, gave it as his opinion that the collapse started somewhere near shed No. 16. From the left of that point the matsheds seemed to go over slowly. He went inside the stand to put up his stick and when he returned he saw smoke rising somewhere near shed No. 7. Just after that he saw fire shoot up and went over to render assistance.

Sanitary Inspector Allen said he was in the Civil Service C. C. pavilion at at the time of the collapse. He rang up Central Station and asked for the Fire Brigade and ambulances to be sent as quickly as possible.

The inquiry is proceeding.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The first Gymkhana Meeting of the season is to be held on Saturday April 6th.

Amongst recent honours were the Order of the British Empire to Mr. H. Phillips, H. M. Consul at Shanghai, to and Mr. H. R. Boyd.

Cerebro spinal meningitis is stated to be very prevalent amongst the natives of the three Wu-Han (Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang) cities and there are a great many deaths. One foreign child has died of the disease and another is very ill. There have been many cases amongst the Japanese.

Mr. L. Evans, who has been in charge of the Hongkew Sub-Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left last week for Hankow. He was entertained to dinner at the Shanghai Club before his departure from Shanghai, where, a contemporary says, he will be much missed in business as well as in bowling and golfing circles.

The death is announced at Shanghai of Mr. H. H. Coghlan, representative of Messrs. Paul Susmann & Co. Manchester. The deceased, who was a son of the late Rev. W. Coghlan, of Blackley Rectory, near Manchester, had been in Shanghai for some years and was much esteemed. He was 42 years of age and leaves a widow and child, with whom much sympathy will be felt.

L'Information devotes a leader to Chinese labour in France in which the following remarks occur:—"Of all the foreign labour employed in France, that of the Chinese has proved most satisfactory. The statements of all their employers agree in that respect. Chinamen fare well in any climate. They are patient, attentive, untiring at their work and very robust. Those qualities cause them to be much appreciated in all the factories making war material where they are employed."

Fines of Yen 100 each were assessed against two Germans, Rudolph Pohl and Adolph Loeffer, and a Japanese, Toyojiro Konishi, of C. Illies & Co., of Yokohama, on the 8th inst. in the Yokohama District Court for violation of the enemy trading law. After the announcement of the decision Pohl asked the Court if the three would suffer the restriction of civil rights in the future. The Court replied that the men having been convicted, would be regarded as criminals under the law. Another case involving two Germans and one Swiss resident in Yokohama is down for hearing.

The fourth annual pianoforte recital by the pupils of Professor E. Danenberg was given at the City Hall last night, assisted by Mrs. Balean. A lengthy and diversified programme was given in a manner which reflected the highest credit on pupils and Professor alike. The contributors were Miss Nolan and Master Nolan, Miss Sarah Shaw, Miss Joyce Thornhill, Miss Lilian Chenalloy, Miss May Choy, Miss Florence Simmons, Miss Edwina Mackay, Miss Conny Martin, Messrs William and Alexander Mackenzie, Miss Elfrida Osmund, Miss May Fincher, Miss May Woo, Miss [illegible] Alves, and Mr. B. [illegible]. Professor Danenberg also [illegible] the pieces for two pianos.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

SIBERIAN FRONTIER QUESTIONS SETTLED.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.

It is officially announced that the Soviet authorities in Siberia have concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government regulating the Frontier questions.

AMERICAN MISSION TO SIBERIA.

TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.

An American Mission is going to Siberia to investigate the reports of the arming of prisoners of war.

GERMAN ARMY NEAR PETROGRAD.

EXPECTED ENTRY INTO THE CITY.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Petrograd Correspondent says:—

The Germans are expected here in two or three days. It is reported that a German control commission will sit here.

RUSSIA'S WAR BILL.

A GRAND TOTAL OF £5,000,000,000.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The total Russian War Bill amounts to 5,000 millions sterling.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

DETACHMENTS ORGANISED TO MEET GERMAN ADVANCE.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.

The Left Social Revolutionaries of the Quittin Government are proceeding to the south to organise detachments against the Germans.

RUSSIANS WITHDRAW.

The Russians in the Pskoff sector have retired seven miles.

ENEMY OPERATIONS CONTINUE DESPITE TREATY.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.

Despite the Peace Treaty enemy operations are continuing.

It is suspected that his intention is to outflank Moscow.

TROTZKY IN MOSCOW.

M. Trotzky has arrived at Moscow.

RUSSIA AGHAST.

A WORTHLESS PEACE.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 20.

The Austro-Germans have occupied Souny, five hours from Kharkoff.

The enemy is also moving in the vicinity of Ono, on the Petrograd-Moscow railway. These facts are arousing serious suspicion. The Austro-Germans, despite the Peace Treaty, are planning on outflanking Moscow.

This explains the arrival of M. Trotzky at Moscow. He submitted a Bill for the defence of the country if the enemy's operations continue.

The Government will probably be transferred to Saratoff or Nijni Novgorod.

The Patriarch of the Russian Church announces that the Church cannot support a peace which threatens to dismember and enslave the country.

Three Commissaries entrusted with the reorganisation of the Navy have been *mysteriously murdered*.

NEW RUMANIAN CABINET.

COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF GERMAN PARTISANS.

BASLE, Mar. 20.

A message from Jassy *via* Vienna says that the Marghiloman Ministry consists exclusively of the partisans of the Central Powers.

SWEDISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM AALAND ISLANDS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

It is confirmed that the Swedish troops on the Aaland Islands have been withdrawn.

LAST YEAR'S SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

FIGURES PUBLISHED IN PARIS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The *Daily Mail's* Paris Correspondent reports that the following figures are published of ships sunk by German submarines in 1917:

	Torpedoed.	By Gunfire.
January to March...	203	579
April to June	426	674
July to August	320	292
Sept. to Dec.	311	114

The total is 2,938.

Commenting on these figures, the *Daily Mail* says: Even if the British ships sunk last year averaged 20 a week, that would be 1,040 lost. Hence the figures may relate to all Allied and Neutral ships, including fishing boats.

THE GERMANS "DIRTY WARFARE".

AVIATORS DROP RUBBER BOMBS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters says:—

German airmen are dropping rubber balls eighteen inches in diameter, filled with liquid mustard and gas over the American sector, north-west of Toul. As far as it is known this is the first time that aeroplanes have been employed on such an operation. Luckily, hitherto it has been without result.

The Americans are furious, and characterise it as "dirty warfare."

SWEDISH-ALLIED AGREEMENT.

FOR SUPPLY OF CEREALS.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Reuter learns of a Swedish-Allied agreement for sending and assuring Sweden of supplies of wheat, maize and oats.

POSTAL STRIKE IN SPAIN.

GOVERNMENT ACQUIESCES TO STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

MADRID, Mar. 20.

The postal strike has been settled, the Government conceding all the demands, including the increase of salaries and the removal of Military control.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, Mar. 20.

The Cabinet has resigned, following the resignation of the War Minister, Senor La Cierva.

WOMEN SOLICITORS.

LORDS PASS THIRD READING OF THE BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Bill enabling women to become solicitors by 47 votes to 19.

CONCRETE SHIPS.

LAUNCHED UPSIDE DOWN.

Some of the new concrete ships are built upside down, to make the casting process easier, and they are not turned right side up until they are in the water. This scheme was first adopted in one of the Norwegian shipyards that has had most success in building this type of vessel. In constructing a bridge-platoon, in 1915—claimed to be the first concrete vessel built in Norway—considerable difficulty was encountered, as we learn from an article in *Nature* (London). Especially was this the case with the casting, in which one or two faults had subsequently to be remedied. Says the writer:

"It was considered that these difficulties with pontoons having fairly rectangular section would become very pronounced in building vessels of ordinary section, and Mr. Harald Alfsen has overcome them by building the vessels bottom uppermost, and using an inner shutter, or outer boarding only, so far as the vertical sides are concerned. This plan was adopted with the lighter *Beton I.*, interior shuttering only being used. This vessel is a 200-ton-dead-weight-carrying motor-vessel. As the vessels is intended to be sea-going, the reinforcement was made 50 per cent. heavier than in lighters intended for inland waters, rib and girder dimensions were increased, and a fat concrete mixture of one to two without cobbles was used. The wall thickness is 1.97 inches.

"The shuttering was built on a sledge, which followed the vessel into the water at the launch. On becoming fully waterborne the vessel is in stable equilibrium, and the turning right side uppermost is accomplished by permitting the air to escape from the interior; the vessel sinks in the water until a draft is reached for which the equilibrium becomes unstable, and the vessel then turns over without further aid until the deck is uppermost.

"The first vessel took about six weeks to arrange the boarding and reinforcement, and two days to cast; three weeks were allowed for the concrete to set. It is estimated that the next vessel can be done in half the time, since the same shuttering can be used again."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE DUTCH SHIPPING QUESTION.

UNEQUIVOCAL ACCEPTANCE REQUIRED.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The Government has again notified the Dutch Government that the Allies will immediately proceed to requisition Dutch shipping unless Holland unequivocally accepts the last Allied Note concerning the subject, to which a reply, expected yesterday, has so far not been received.

It is pointed out that Holland's apparent tardy acceptance of the arrangement proposed earlier, and mentioned last night, will no longer meet the case, as the position has radically changed.

THE WORK OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

WAR OFFICE SECRETARY'S REVIEW.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, announced that British aeroplanes raided Mannheim on March 18 and dropped over a ton of bombs, securing excellent results. Hits were obtained on the Badische Soda Fabrik. An enemy formation attacked a British squadron and two enemy machines were driven down. The remainder were driven off. All our machines returned safely.

ENEMY AIRMEN ALWAYS DEFEATED.

Mr. MacPherson stated that since October we had made 38 effective air raids on Germany under the most difficult conditions. We had dropped 48 tons of bombs and lost only ten machines in 250 flights—(cheers). The number of raids and the amount of explosives dropped had steadily increased whilst the increased distance to which the raids were carried into Germany was most satisfactory. The majority of the raids were carried out in broad daylight. The bursting of the bombs was photographed, completely confirming the reports of their effectiveness. Attacks were concentrated on militarily important objects, strikingly contrasting with the enemy's promiscuous methods. Our night raiders flew down and fired at searchlights, trains and railway stations. The enemy's anti-aircraft defences had steadily increased and the enemy aeroplanes were defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene. Our airmen occasionally attacked enemy aeroplanes preparing to raid in France. In the Mannheim raid eight direct hits were obtained on the Badische Soda Fabrik, causing an abnormally large column of smoke to ascend; also two bursts were seen at the docks and one on another large factory.

RESULTS OF AN AIR-RAID ON GERMANY.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The *Times* Correspondent at The Hague states that a neutral who has returned from Germany gives vivid accounts of the panic in Rhineland in the raid of July 12. All the factories were stopped for hours. Fifty people were killed at Coblenz. Very heavy material damage was done and there were many fires.

COUNT HERTLING ATTACKS THE ALLIES.

VITRIOLIC SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG.

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 19.

Count Hertling, speaking in the Reichstag, made a vitriolic attack on the Allies, to whom, he stated, hypocrisy has become second nature. Their untruthfulness was aggravated by their brutality towards a neutral country. The Russian treaty did not contain conditions disgraceful to Russia. Russia herself had permitted her provinces to break away.

Count Hertling mentioned that Esthonia and Livonia were east of the frontier fixed by the Brestlitovsk treaty saying: But we hope to have close friendly relations with these countries." He declared that Germany's enemies had not yet shown the least inclination to finish the terrible war, hence the responsibility for further bloodshed was on their heads. (Loud cheers, except from the Left.)

He affirmed that it was necessary to police Esthonia and Livonia until internal security was guaranteed. The destiny of Courland, which had old cultural relations with Germany, would be resolved till the conditions there were consolidated. As regards Lithuania he referred to the resolution of the Lithuania National Council for close union with Germany, and foreshadowed ultimately an "independent" Lithuania. The independence of Poland was proclaimed by the two Emperors in 1916; hence the further shaping of that State was only possible by negotiations between Austria and Germany on the one hand and Poland on the other. Speaking generally of Russia he said Germany did not contemplate opposing the "justified wishes" of liberated Russia.

Count Hertling concluded: "When peace with Rumania is signed, then peace will reign on the whole Eastern Front, but do not indulge in delusions. A world peace is not yet accomplished, as our enemies' aims seem still to be to fight till we are destroyed. We shall not lose courage. We are prepared for everything and ready to make further heavy sacrifices.—(Cheers) God will continue to help us. We have confidence in our incomparable Army and steadfast nation."

THE WORK OF THE WAR CABINET.

CO-ORDINATION AND SYSTEM

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The War Cabinet's report for 1917, previously briefly reviewed and now published in extenso, contains illuminating information regarding the War Cabinet's working methods. It describes how each meeting begins with the hearing of the reports of the progress of the war since the previous day. The Cabinet then deals with the questions awaiting decision, unless wider questions of policy are discussed. In the former case the Ministers and the chief departmental officials concerned attend. Important matters of administration are deliberated with a view to departmental co-ordination so as to form part of a consistent war plan and the Ministers are invited to bring in outside experts if desired. Two hundred and forty-eight outsiders thus attended in 1917 and tendered their views on Foreign, Dominion, Indian, Colonial and Home affairs. The Foreign Secretary, the First Sea Lord and the Chief of the Imperial Staff attended every meeting to communicate the latest war intelligence and consult with the War Cabinet on new points. The War Cabinet met 300 times in 1917. A considerable number of less important but highly complex questions were referred to individual members of the War Cabinet or to Committees of Ministers or others with or without power to adopt the conclusions.

CANADA'S UNFALTERING SPIRIT.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REVIEW.

OTTAWA, Mar. 19.

The Duke of Devonshire, at the opening of Parliament, said he was confident that the legislators, animated with the unfaltering spirit which inspired them during the long anxious years of effort and sacrifice, would sustain the high cause in which the country had already borne a splendid part. The effort confronting them demanded the sternest resolve, but their hearts were as firm and their courage as undaunted as among their countrymen holding the battle line beyond the seas, who still sustained an unbroken record of distinguished achievement. Reinforcements necessary to keep up the Canadian forces at full strength had been provided and would be maintained in the future. The industrial and financial stability of Canada, despite the critical conditions, had been well maintained, foreign trade had exceeded all records and the favourable balance of trade had vastly increased. The effort of the Allied nations would continue until the triumph of the Allied cause.

The Governor-General paid a tribute to the United States, whose energies, power and vast resources were now beginning to be felt strongly.

THE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

A NEW MINISTRY BEING FORMED.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The present position of Rumania appears to be that following the resignation of the Averescu Cabinet, owing to the refusal of M. Averescu and all the politicians who favoured Rumania's entry into the war, to sign the peace treaty, an attempt is now being made to form a ministry for the purpose of making peace with the politicians who opposed Rumanian intervention.

M. Marghiloman, the prospective Premier, is friendly with the Germans. Consequently, it is thought he may be able to obtain better terms than M. Averescu.

Bukharest telegrams *via* Austria-Hungary state that M. Marghiloman opposes the handing over of Dobrudja to Bulgaria, but would consent to its being administered jointly by the Central Powers.

THE NATIVES OF TOGOLAND.

A GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The German Press has been making the most of a statement attributed to German missionaries in Togoland declaring that the tribes were obliged, in the middle of 1916, to become English or elect to become German and those who chose Germany were punished by forced labour.

An official statement published in London affirms that the above is pure invention. The future of Togoland has not been discussed with the natives and forced labour ceased when German rule ended. There can be no doubt from the spontaneous expressions of Chiefs and others regarding the desire of the tribes to remain British.

A HOSPITAL SHIP CANARD.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said the statement that German prisoners are now being carried in French hospital ships was erroneous.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FINLAND RESTORED.

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 19.

Telegraphic communication with South Finland has been restored.

BEST MEDICINE MADE. A better medicine cannot be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

PARLIAMENT TO LEAD THE NATION IN POST-WAR STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

A bewildering mass of belated telegrams from Spain seem to indicate that Senor Lacierva still has the upper hand.

The postal employees struck owing to dissatisfaction with their conditions of employment, whereupon the military took over the post and telegraph services under Senor Lacierva.

The King opened Parliament on Monday, and his vigorous speech foreshadows drastic administration and economic and financial reforms, particularly in the direction of promoting Spanish overseas trade. He reminded Parliament that it was expected to lead the nation in the post-war struggle.

"THE CURFEW ORDER" IN LONDON.

COAL SAVING.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Londoners are little moved by the "curfew order" practically closing down everything at 9.30 p.m. as it is recognised as an urgent war measure. It is expected that shop windows will no longer be lighted. The consumption of coal for domestic purposes has been reduced by one-sixth also train and bus services have been largely curtailed.

THE MINERS' COMB-OUT.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE "AGAINST."

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners voted 14,840 for and 30,550 against the comb-out.

OBITUARY.

VOISIN BEY.

PARIS, Mar. 18.

The death is announced of Voisin Bey, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal.

RUMANIA AND THE DOBRUDJA.

ITS RETENTION A VITAL MATTER.

M. Take Jonescu made to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* the following statement: "The Bulgarians and some of the Austro-Germans speak of the Rumanian Dobrudja as if the Rumanians in that province constituted merely a dominant minority of the population. Setting aside for the moment the fact that the Allies have guaranteed to us the integrity of Rumanian territory it must be remembered that the Dobrudja was given to us by the Powers in exchange for Bessarabia, which had been taken from us without our consent. It is evident that from the moment when we were cut off from access to the sea on the left bank of the Danube we must necessarily have the right bank.

"For us the Dobrudja is a vital question, for without it we shall be the slaves of Austria and Bulgaria, that is to say, of Germany. When we entered the Dobrudja in 1877 the Bulgarians formed part of the minority, and were about the same in number as the Rumanians. The Turks and Tartars, who up to then formed the majority of the population, emigrated in large numbers, and were replaced by Rumanians. In Old Dobrudja the Rumanian element has now become not only a relative but an absolute majority, the rest of the people being composed of Turks, Tartars, Bulgarians, Greeks, Germans, etc. In that portion of the Dobrudja which was taken by us in 1913 the majority of the population was Turk and Tartar. To speak of the Dobrudja as a Bulgarian country is an absolute absurdity. If the Bulgarians had massacred or put to flight the whole population of the Dobrudja the fact would not be altered. If the Germans had exterminated the whole people of Belgium that would not have transformed Belgium into a German country."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.).

No. 1 Company.

Members of No. 1 Company are ordered to return their Service Rifles to the Armoury at Central on either Monday, March 25th or Tuesday, March 26th, between the hours of 5.15 p.m. and 6 p.m. Pull-throughs and oil-bottles need not be returned.

EQUIPMENT.

Equipment Officers will apply to this Office at any time on or after Monday, March 25th, for whistles, whistle-chains, and armlet numbers for men to whom same have not yet been issued.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., was laid to rest in the Jewish Cemetery of Ramleh, situated between Jaffa and Jerusalem, says the *Jewish World*. This was strictly in accordance with Jewish law, since Lady Rosebery never adjured the faith of the people to which she was born; and in Jewish practice children take their Jewish status from the mother and not the father. Lady Rosebery herself was buried at the Jewish "House of Life" (cemetery) at Willesden.

A LIFE SAVED. It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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GIMBAL'S AMERICAN CHOCOLATES
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WAR BONDS DRAWING
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TICKETS $5 each HONGKONG CURRENCY.
PRIZES:
If $500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES will receive	$125,000
FIRST PRIZE	$187,500
SECOND PRIZE	$ 56,250
THIRD PRIZE	$ 37,500
100 PRIZES of $1,000 to $50...	$ 93,750
Total	$500,000

YOUR $5 TICKET
MAY WIN YOU
ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.
TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs and Leading Stores.

GOLF COMPETITIONS.

In the Monthly Bogey Pool Competition held at Fanling last week-end the two best cards were returned by Messrs. G. B. Dunnett and A. Morrison, each one down. They divide the Pool.

The Governor's Cup Competition for Men's Foursomes will commence early in May and members will find the Entrance List at the Club House, Happy Valley. Partners are drawn for, players with handicaps under 18 are partnered with those of 18 and over.

Members are specially requested to attend the Annual General Meeting to be held on Monday next in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Board Room (kindly lent for the occasion) when important matters will be brought forward for consideration. These will have reference to conditions for the Annual Championship as well as the Ladies' Club House accommodation at Fanling.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develope into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

The names of players picked to represent the Hongkong Defence Corps in their game with the R.E. on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 4.30 p.m. on the Club Ground are as follows:—G. Rodger, Stalker and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart and J. Rodger; Gerrard, Pasco, Irvine, McTavish and Cave.

BILLIARDS.

In the semi-final of the Hongkong Billiard Championship last night, Gunner Lord met E. Guimaraes.

The Gunner was at the top of his form, his best break being 46, but he made numerous other double figure breaks above 20, indeed it may be said that he retains his last night's form. Gunner Lord will win the Championship.

The final scores were Gunner Lord 500 and E. Guimaraes 329.

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

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Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office,



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC). FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ..... Tuesday, 2nd April at 3 p.m.
"MANILA MARU" ..... Thursday, 25th April at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Sunday, 24th Mar. at 10 a.m.
§ "JOSHIN MARU" ..... Wednesday, 27th Mar. at 9 a.m.
* "SOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 28th Mar. at 8 a.m.
§ "KAIJO MARU" ..... Sunday, 31st Mar. at 10 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI *Manager.*
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via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU and vice versa, fortnightly joint-service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:

	Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	Rembrandt	10,000	3rd April.
	Goentoer	10,000	17th April.
To JAVA and SINGAPORE	Rindjani	8,000	27th March.
	Kawi	8,000	28th March.
	Grotius	10,000	30th March.
	Vondel	10,000	30th March.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—
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TELEPHONES 1574—1575—1576.

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Steamer about beginning of April.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	HUPEH	Mar. 22, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	PAOTING	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 23, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	KUNGCHOW	Mar. 26, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Mar. 26, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER		To Sail.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY,	Mar. 22, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	*LOKSANG*	SATURDAY,	Mar. 23, at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	*CHIPSHING*	SUNDAY,	Mar. 24, Daylight
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	FRIDAY,	Mar. 29, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

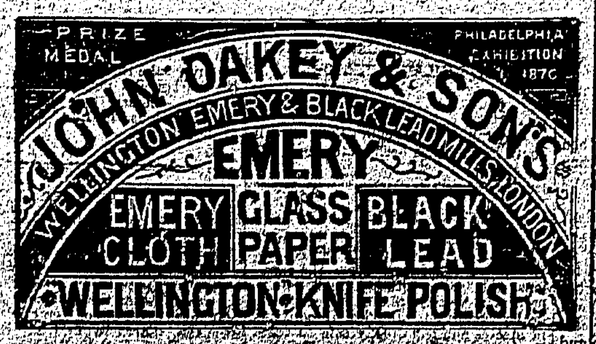
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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 22nd March at 12 NOON.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 29th March at 12 NOON.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

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TENYO MARU	23,000	9th April.
†NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	27th April
†PERSIA MARU	9,000	10th May.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May

† Omit call at Shanghai.

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Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Shidzuoka Maru, 12,500 tons	FRI., 29th Mar. 11 a.m.
	* Haga Maru, 12,500 tons	SAT., 13th Apr. 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Aki Maru, 12,500 tons	SAT., 20th Apr. 11 a.m.
	* Tango Maru, 13,500 tons	SAT., 18th May, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§ Rangoon Maru, 6,000 tons	WED., 27th Mar.

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo
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FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

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* Kashima Maru, SATURDAY, 23rd March, at 11 a.m.
* Katori Maru, SATURDAY, 13th April, at 11 a.m.

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For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 1315

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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S.S. "COLOMBIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE abovementioned vessel having arrived from the abovementioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk in the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on SATURDAY, March 23rd, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 26th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
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Acting Agent.
Hongkong Mar. 19, 1918. 230

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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HUSBAND ACQUITTED.

WIFE SHOT DEAD AT RAILWAY STATION.

Drama, pathetic and tragic, formed the theme of a story during a murder trial at Bristol Assizes. Private Albert John Cross, of the Gloucestershire Regiment, who shot his wife at Bristol railway station when he was about to return to France last month, was in the end acquitted. It was admitted that the woman had been unfaithful while her husband was fighting in France and had associated with a married man named King, but the case for the defence was that the wronged soldier had forgiven the guilty woman and the other man; that during the period of his furlough he had been on terms of unbroken affection with her, and that the shot was an accident due to the careless use of a weapon believed to be unloaded. The prosecution, however, laid stress on the fact that when the shot had been fired Cross stood stolidly, not moving to his wife's assistance, and that when an officer came up he said frankly that he had shot his wife and that she had been misconducting herself.

The judge, Lord Coleridge, told the jury the feelings of a soldier with regard to death were blunted and they could not judge a man used to the grim side of war as they would an ordinary prisoner. Lord Coleridge said the letters would move the most callous to sympathy. It was natural and wholesome that such sympathy should exist. He should be sorry to see the day when all sympathy was banished from the jury-box. The law was not a cold, callous, and indifferent matter that some would have them believe. The letter from Cross to his wife was one which anybody might be proud to have written. Some of the letters in the case were so full of pathos that prosecuting counsel would not trust himself to read them. In one letter, written from the Front in reply to his wife's confession, Cross wrote:—

THE HUSBAND'S LETTER.

"Just a line to your letter confessing your misconduct and your condition. Well, Bess, you know I have not got a hard heart, but I must look after the welfare of my little boy. You say I might be happy when you are gone. Bess, I still love you dearly, more than I can tell you. Have I not told you, when we have been talking quietly, how these dirty blackguards go hunting for women who have got their husbands away and what they do when they get tired of them? I was hoping it was not true, but you confess it is true. I have taken steps to have my children taken away, and you must know I have shed many tears as well for you as the children. You see, Bess, my love, you have brought sorrow on us all. Could not you see this when this dirty cur of a fellow was after you? Bess, if you listen to me I will be your friend as long as I live."

After an allusion to the fact that he was going into action and "God alone knew if he would come out alive," accused continued:—

"If you knew what we had to go through you would have gone straight, but the damage is done now, and all the bitter feeling won't do it any good. Ask God to take care of you and I will pray for you as well. Try to be a different woman from now for the children's sake and mine."

That, said defending counsel, was a letter of a clean, God-fearing man who was devoted to his wife, and though broken-hearted, was going to see her through. To King prisoner wrote:—

"Both you and my wife are a pair well met. You are both guilty of the meanest conduct I have ever known. You are trying to blame her and she is trying to blame you. You say you are a fitter, and exempt from the Army. But I say you are a cad and a coward, and ought to be made to serve. It seems to me that you have made a hobby of hunting up women who have their husbands serving their country, or some poor widows who have lost their husbands in the war. . . . I am not going to see her ruined by a coward as you. I am her husband, and I love her, and I mean to protect her."

To his wife he wrote:—

"I will be your friend as long as I live. Tell me everything about this man. Let me know the truth, and I promise you I will help you all I can; but, my dear, don't tell lies about me; it won't do you any good. . . . I will pray for you."

The jury acquitted accused after considering their verdict for an hour and a half.

THE RECENT REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

A CONNECTED ACCOUNT.

The Portuguese papers, says the *Manchester Guardian*, throw more light on the causes of the Revolution in Portugal than the telegraph offered. The outbreak began in Lisbon at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, December 5th. The Revolutionaries had the support of most of the army, but the Republican Guard, the police, and the navy were against them. They were led by Major Sinenio Paes. There was firing all through the night, and it continued all day Thursday. On Thursday morning the navy opened fire against the Revolutionists, who, however, won over part of the Republican Guard. The fighting was heavy on Friday, and the ships again took part. On that day the *Vasco da Gama* went over to the revolution, apparently because the Government denounced its opponents as Monarchists and pro Germans. The revolutionists, in a succession of proclamations issued from the 8th onward, had made it plain that they would "maintain all the undertakings with Portugal's ancient Ally and with the other Allies, and remain at their side in the war against Germany." Early on that Saturday morning the Cabinet resigned, and fighting ceased. The following day the Revolutionists called upon the President to resign, and on his refusal intimated to him that he was a prisoner. From first to last about 500 persons were killed and 700 wounded—not insignificant figures in an affair of this kind. The new Government has dissolved Parliament, and ordered elections to a Constituent Assembly. It has also amnestied earlier political offenders and abolished the censorship. It announces that its policy is to give Portugal an honest Government free from demagogy and injustice. It is a fine aim. Apparently it enjoys the support of public opinion. The late Government has lost its hold, as was shown by the elections, and its rigorous repression of political opponents was no compensation for dear and scarce food.

THE KAISER AND ENGLAND.

LETTER TO THE TSAR IN 1914.

The *Isvestia* publishes a long letter by the Emperor William to the Tsar in the summer of 1914:—

The Kaiser begins by saying that the best means of forgetting State anxieties and cares is for the Tsar to continue to occupy himself with his wonderful Guards, arranging reviews of them and conversing with them. He agrees with the Tsar's views regarding anarchists, particularly concerning the difficulty of combating "this plague of humanity" owing to the fact that "these scoundrels" are able to live in impunity in several countries, notably in England, and there hatch murderous plots against anyone they please.

German and Russian surveillance of anarchists, he complains, are rendered futile by the refuge afforded them in London, and he declares that the right place for these monsters is the scaffold, and in some cases lunatic asylums. The Kaiser recommends collective representations on the subject by the Continental Powers to the British Government.

A later letter from the Kaiser refers to the appointment as Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs of M. Isvolsky, who, he is convinced, "will satisfy you, and who, as a very intelligent man, will pursue a peace policy abroad in conformity with your desires."

The Kaiser, referring to the visit of the British squadron to Russia, says:—"It is clear to everyone that the present moment chosen by the British fleet for its uninvited visit is extremely inopportune for you and your country, and I am firmly convinced of your feeling of indignation towards this visit remembering our own feelings towards the visit to us last year. They are striving to strengthen the ultra-Liberal party in Russia."

"For the Blood is the Life."

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IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

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All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immmediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1918. 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at ½ per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f. 75,000,000 =	(£6,250,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 60,000,000 =	(£5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	f. 11,595,461 =	(£ 966,29

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.

Branches at The Hague Rotterdam

HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.

Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TJANDJA,
MEDAN,	TEGAL,
PADANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PALEMBANG,	TJILATJAP,
PEKALONGAN,	WELTEVREDEN.
PENANG,	
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL...Yen	48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL...	36,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	23,100,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTHIN (MUKDEN)	RANGOON
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SEATTLE
HARBIN	SHANGHAI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKIO
LYONS	TSINANFU
MANILA	TSINGTAU
NAGASAKI	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11 March, 1918.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING

DONE AT THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs, and prompt delivery guaranteed.

GERMANS SUED FOR RENT.

CENTRAL ESTATES, LTD. v. PARTNERS OF SIEMSSEN & CO.

Before the Mixed Court at Shanghai, on the 16th inst., a case was begun in which the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd. sued O. Struckmeyer, E. Siebert and H. A. Siebs partners in the German firm of Siemssen & Co., for the sum of Hongkong $6,275.45 for the rent of their offices in Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, under a lease entered into on July 1, 1913.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendants appeared in person.

The plaintiffs' petition was as follows:—

1.—That the plaintiffs are a British company carrying on business at and incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong.

2.—That the defendants are respectively German subjects residing at Shanghai and carrying on business with other persons in co-partnerships as Siemssen and Co. at Shanghai and elsewhere.

3.—That the plaintiffs are the owners of a block of buildings situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as Queen's Buildings which they acquired by purchase in the year 1914 from Sir Catchick Paul Chater and the estate of Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody deceased, subject to all existing tenancies.

4.—That on the 14th day of July 1913 the said Sir Catchick Paul Chater for and on behalf of himself and the estate of the said Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody deceased entered into a tenancy agreement with Messrs. Siemssen & Co., whereby the ground and first floors in the north-east section of the said Queen's buildings were let to the said Messrs. Siemssen & Co. for the period of five years from the 1st day of July, 1913, at the rent and on the terms therein contained.

5.—That on the 31st December, 1913, the said Messrs. Siemssen & Co. exercised the option given them by the said agreement of renewing the said agreement for a further period of two years.

6.—As a result of the war existing between Great Britain and Germany the said Messrs. Siemssen & Co. had to suspend business and on or about the 30th day of October, 1914 Messrs. Alexander Ross & Co. of Hongkong were appointed liquidators of the said firm of Messrs. Siemssen & Co. by order of the Colonial Government of Hongkong.

7.—The said liquidators entered into the premises the subject of the said tenancy agreement, retaining part thereof for their own use as liquidators and letting the remaining part as opportunity offered at such rents as they could obtain and all rents received by the said liquidators in respect of the said premises were paid by them to the plaintiffs towards satisfaction of the rent owing under the tenancy agreement. Such rent did not however amount to the rent due under the said tenancy agreement.

8.—In or about the month of November 1915 the said liquidators requested the plaintiffs to obtain tenants for the whole of the said premises with a view to the tenancy agreement being cancelled. The plaintiffs in due course relet the whole of the said premises and on the 15th December 1915 the said liquidators vacated the said premises.

9.—On or about the 22nd December 1915 the said tenancy agreement was cancelled by the plaintiffs at the request of the said liquidators to take effect from the 1st January 1916.

10.—The defendants are justly and truly indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Hongkong $6,275.45 in respect of rent rates and lift charges due under the said tenancy agreement up to the 31st December 1915.

11.—The plaintiffs are unsecured creditors of Messrs. Siemssen & Co., in respect of the said sum of Hongkong $6,275.45 and no assets of Messrs. Siemssen & Co. existed in Hongkong for payment to the unsecured creditors.

The plaintiffs therefore pray this honourable Court for an order:—

1.—For payment by the defendants of the sum of Hongkong $6,275.45.

2.—For costs.

3.—Further or other relief.

Mr. Wright pointed out that there were no available assets in Hongkong to meet this claim and, as they had a right to sue the partners wherever they found them, they were bringing this action. The fact that a state of war existed could not affect the parties under the contract. The only thing which could affect the matter would be bankruptcy—an order of bankruptcy made by their own court.

Mr. Struckmeyer, who spoke for the three defendants, said they knew nothing about the case except what was stated on the writ. He submitted the following written defence:—

(I) Regarding the statement of facts of the claim:

(a) The defendants admit paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of the statement of claim.

(b) The defendants cannot admit paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 because they have no knowledge of and are unable to verify the correctness of the paragraphs of the claim. They have never received any report or information on the course of the liquidation of the firm of Siemssen & Co., Hongkong, and they do not know whether the liquidators have made use of any, and if so, what part of the offices rented, whether they have relet part thereof at a rent below the proportionate rent of the lease nor whether they have agreed with the plaintiffs on a cancellation of the lease as from January 1, 1916.

(c) The defendants do not admit paragraphs 10 and 11 of the statement of claim. In particular the defendants deny that they owe any money to the plaintiffs, that the plaintiffs rank as "unsecured creditors" of Siemssen & Co., Hongkong, "in liquidation" and they further deny that the assets in Hongkong should not have been sufficient to cover officerent. The defendants say that out of the sums collected by the liquidators there has been sufficient money to pay for the office rent and in proof thereof beg to refer to the books of the liquidators.

(II) Legal arguments:

(a) Article 23 g. of the II Hague Convention which has been ratified by Great Britain and which refers to the laws and usages in war on land clearly provides for the following prohibition: to destroy or to seize enemy property except in case where such destruction or seizure should be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war. The articles in question standing as follows:—

"Compare the work"



The Typewriter of Triple Service:—
Letter Making,
Card Typing,
Billing,
all in one.
More work with less effort.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vœux Road Central.

"*Il est interdit: de détruire ou de saisir des propriétés ennemies sauf le cas où des destructions ou ces saisies seraient impérieusement commandés par les nécessités de guerre.*"

The forced liquidation of the Hongkong branch of Siemssen & Co., which has been ordered by the Hongkong Government without any such military necessity, constitutes a seizure, and, being illegal, it is not recognized by the defendants. They consequently repudiate for themselves as well as for the firm of Siemssen & Co. all obligations as to the lease which was null and void from the time that the liquidators took charge of the defendants' premises and business.

In any case the Hongkong Branch has been separated from the body of the firm of Siemssen & Co., by such forced liquidation, as the partners of the firm have been deprived of the control and management of the business in Hongkong and, therefore, the defendants cannot be held responsible for any deficit which may have arisen during the liquidation: For such the assets in Hongkong only can be held liable.

(b) If it is claimed that the assets available in Hongkong have not been sufficient to cover the total liabilities of the Hongkong branch, the defendants beg to refer to article 7, subsections 12 and 13 of the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Amendment Ordinance, 1914, according to which rent has had to be paid in the first place out of all moneys collected and according to which the claim for rent ranks before the claim of "unsecured creditors." The defendants cannot be held responsible if the liquidators should not have observed this clearly defined regulation.

The defendants therefore pray this honourable Court to dismiss the action with costs.

After some argument, the hearing was adjourned.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTAURE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI & OYUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostock, Hankow, Peking, Dairen, Taipeh, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Canton and Singapore.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"
Codes:—A 1, A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.
MANILA: Messrs Macondray & Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.
GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown McFarlane & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to
S. KAWATE,
Manager.
No. 2, Praya Street, Hongkong.

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor of the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

Temperature.

Hongkong, March 21, 1918.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	29.90
Do.	1 P.M.	29.84
Do	4 P.M.	29.80
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	68
Do.	1 P.M.	67
Do.	4 P.M.	67
Do	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	64
Do.	(Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	64
Do.	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	64
Do.	Maximum	67
Do.	Minimum (over night)	62

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. & 3 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days		Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 21, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/1
,, On demand	3/1⅛
,, 20 days' sight	3/1⅛
,, 4 months' sight	3/1⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	421½
Credits, 4 months' sight	436
On New York—	
On demand	73⅜
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	133⅛
On Manila—	
On demand	147
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	141½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	41.80
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 6.40
Silver (per oz.)	44⅞ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	24⅞ p. nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½% pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	½ % pm.
Rate of Native Interest	6⅛ % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	¼ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1918:—

Date	Ends	Begins
March 21st,	6.14 a.m.	6.47 p.m.
,, 22nd,	6.13 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 23rd,	6.13 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 24th,	6.12 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 25th,	6.11 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 26th,	6.10 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 27th,	6.08 ,,	6.47 ,,
,, 28th,	6.08 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 29th,	6.08 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 30th,	6.07 ,,	6.48 ,,
,, 31st,	6.06 ,,	6.49 ,,

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 ,,
One hour	25 ,,
Three hours	50 ,,
Six hours	70 ,,
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.30	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong engage in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 ,,
Half hour	15 ,,
One hour	20 ,,
Every Subsequent hour	20 ,,

Note.—If the rickshs be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	15 ,,
Hour	20 ,,
Every subsequent hour	10 ,,

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—			
single	75 cents	1	hour.
return	$1.00	3	hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—			
single	$1.20	3	hours.
return	$1.50	4	,,
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—			
single	$1.75	2½	,,
return	$2.00	5	,,
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—			
single	$2.00	3	,,
return	$2.50	7	,,

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one rickshs with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04 ,,
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 ,,
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 ,,
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 ,,
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 ,,
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 ,,

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 ,,
One hour	20 ,,
Two hours	35 ,,
Three ,,	50 ,,
Four ,,	60 ,,
Five ,,	70 ,,
Six ,,	75 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 ,,
Three ,,	60 ,,
Four ,,	75 ,,
Five ,,	85 ,,
Six ,,	90 ,,
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$ .40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three ,,	2.20
Four ,,	2.40
Five ,,	2.80
Six ,,	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.89	29.90	29.91
Temperature	74	63	64
Humidity	70	98	86
Direction of Wind	sw	N	E
Force	3	4	4
Weather	fr	od	od
Rain	0.10	0.00	0.02

Highest [illegible] Temperature on [illegible]
Lowest [illegible] Temperature on [illegible]

T. F. CHANNON, Director.

Observatory, Hongkong, March 21, 1918.

Intense Itching Scalp Trouble

Over Sixteen Months. In a Rash. 1 Box Cuticura Ointment and 3 Tablets Cuticura Soap Healed.

"For over sixteen months I was troubled with a scalp complaint in the form of a rash. It was of a dry nature with intense itching and loss of sleep, causing me sleepless nights and worry. After using many remedies I tried Cuticura. The itching ceased and after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and three tablets of Soap I was healed." (Signed) S. Davies, 5, Albert St., Aberdare, S. Wales, June 10, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment tend to prevent skin troubles if used for every-day toilet purposes.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse. Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 21st. 11h. 20m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone has weakened and moved north-eastward, and the shallow depression remains over Indo-China. Moderate monsoon will prevail along the south and south-east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.40 inch, against an average of 4.94 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 22nd March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy generally, mist or drizzling rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 21, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at 32o Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.	
WPostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.15	36	61	N	4	b	
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	30.10	43	81	NNE	1	o	
Gutzlaff	,,	30.06	44	100	E	2	r	
Sharp Pk	,,	30.02	54	67	W	1	r	
Amoy	,,	29.98	56	75	ENE	1	o	
Swatow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiboku	5 a.	29.91	59	93	W	2	o	
Tsichu	,,	29.92	59	—	—	0	b	
Tainan	,,	29.91	59	—	NNE	2	b	
Koshun	,,	29.88	64	—	—	0	b	
Pescadores	,,	29.93	64	—	NNW	4	o	
Canton	6 a.	29.90	65	100	sa	1	dh	
Hongkong	,,	29.90	63	98	E	4	od	
Gap Rock	,,	29.89	—	—	NNE	2	cm	
Macao	,,	29.86	68	98	—	0	cf	
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.82	63	91	ENE	4	o	
Tourane	,,	29.81	68	—	S	2	o	
C. St. James	,,	29.85	72	—	NE	2	b	
Aparri	6 a.	29.88	73	87	—	0	o	
Dagupan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	,,	29.86	68	87	NE	1	b	
Legaspi	,,	29.87	73	82	N	2	b	
Tacloban	,,	29.85	72	91	—	0	o	
Iloilo	,,	29.82	72	81	NE	4	b	
Surigao	,,	29.82	73	96	ESE	1	o	
Guam	4.30	29.85	75	—	—	0	b	
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 21st, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotns 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approx Interim Rate to be based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shai $125	$615 a.	Final of £2-3/- & bonus of £1 at Ex. 3/- a/c 1917	6 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton $50	$320 sa.	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $18 a/c 1916.	7½ p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 120 b.	Final dividend of 15% making 30% for 1916.	6½ p.c.
Unions $100	$500 sa.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Yangtsees $ 60	$217½ b. (ex. 73)	Final of $15 making $22 for 1916 and special of $3 on account 1916	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires $ 25	$135 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fires $ 50	$320	$27 for 1913	8½ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$77 s.	Final of $3 a/c 1916-1917.	19½ p.c.
Steamboats $ 15	$18 b. 18½ sa.	50 cent for 1917	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas— (Preferred) £5	$32½ b.	Int. of 3/- a/c 1917	6 p.c.
(Deferred) £5	$154 b. 159 s. 155 sa.	Int. of 6/- a/c 1917	19 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	120/- b.	Interim 2/- a/c 1917 free of income tax Coupon 29	5½ p.c.
"Star Ferry" $	$23	$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	7½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
Ohmas Sugars $100	$80 b. 81 sa.	$12 for 1916	14½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. 30	$29½ b.	P. 8 for 1917	15½ p.c.
MINING			
Kuhlans £1	10/- b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Lungkwo sdm. 10	T. 14½ b.	Tls. 1 for 1918	8½ p.c.
Rubs £1	13 s.		—
Tronoh Mines	32/- b.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	15 p.c.
Ural Caspians £1	30 .	3 % for 1913	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$32 b 33½ s.	$6 div. and $4 bonus making $10 a/c 1917.	19 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $50	$131 b.	Final of $7 and bonus of $2½, making $12 a/c 1917.	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks $ 100	T. 95½ b.	Tls. 8 for year ending 30-4-17	12 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels $ 5	$37½ b.	$3 final making $6 a/c 1917	6½ p.c.
Central Estates $10	$90 b.	$7 a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Lands $10	$34 sa.	Final of $3½ making $7 a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$8½ b.	50 cents for 1916	5½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $ 30	$27½	$2½ for 1917	8½ p.c.
West Points $ 50	$78	Final of $3 making $5 a/c 1917	12½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 72	5 % a/c half year 30-6-17	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 174 b.	Tls. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	8½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 138 b.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-17.	8 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 15½ b.	Tls. 2 for 1917	12 p.c.
Yangtzepoos T. 50	T. 8.25 b.	$1.25 a/c 1917	—
Orientals T.	T. 43½ b.		—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $ 15	$9 b.	60 cts. for 1916	9½ p.c.
Light & Powers $ 5	$4½	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	—
China-Providents $ 10	$7.10 b.	70 cents for 1918	9½ p.c.
Dairy Farms $ 7½	$29 b.	$2 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Green Islands $ 7½	$7.80 s. & sa.	90 cents for 1917	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48½ b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices $ 27	$225	$2 interim a/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $ 10	$27½ s.	$1 final and bonus of $1 making $3 a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways $ 25	$6.20 s. & sa.	Final of 14 % a/c 1917.	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry $10	$10	$1 a/c year 31-5-17.	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways $ 10	$8 s.	7 % for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $ 20	20 cents a.		
Steam Laundry $ 5	$4 s.	35 cents for year 31-5-17.	11½ p.c.
Union Waterboats $ 5	$11½	12½ % a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Watsons $ 1	1½ b.	10 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell $ 7	24½ b.	60 cents for 1913/1916	—

a.—sellers. b.—buyers.

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